

CZAR ANNOUNCES BIRTH OF HEIR

Te Deum Celebrated in
Kazan Cathedral.

WHOLE EMPIRE REJOICES

When One Day Old Little Alexis Is
Appointed Colonel of the
Finland Guards.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—This morning's bulletin from the Alexandra Villa at Peterhof announces that the condition of the Empress and the heir apparent is very satisfactory.

The news of the death of Rear Admiral Witthoff and the failure of the majority of the larger warships of the Port Arthur squadron to break through the Japanese fleet, was not known this morning when the brilliant array of officers and diplomatists assembled in the Kazan Cathedral to attend the Te Deum in honor of the birth of the heir apparent, Alexis.

The stately edifice, adorned with military and naval trophies, colors, eagles and keys of captured fortresses, was filled with ambassadors, generals, admirals, and court and government functionaries.

Grand Duke Alexis in Chief Place.

The Grand Duke Alexis, wearing the uniform of high admiral, occupied the chief place as the godfather selected by the Emperor for his first-born son, as a special compliment to the much tried navy.

The metropolitan read to the congregation the manifesto announcing the birth and then the whole assemblage bended knees as the prelate invoked God's blessing on the future emperor.

Many persons wept and prayed audibly. "May the Almighty send him many years of happiness." The congregation dispersed amid the sounds of bell ringing from all the churches.

Similar services were held throughout the empire, the priest in each case reading out the manifesto announcing the birth of the heir apparent.

The United States was represented by Ambassador McCormick, Spencer F. Eddy, the secretary of the embassy; Lieutenant Commander Roy C. Smith, the naval attaché, and Capt. T. Bentley Mott, the military attaché.

The Emperor and Empress have been flooded with congratulatory messages, including telegrams from all the crowned heads.

Before he was twenty-four hours old the heir apparent received his first military honor, being made honorary colonel of the Finland Guards. The colonel of the regiment later went to the Alexandra Villa to salute his baby chief. "The Finland Guards are so named because they took part in the war against the Swedes in Finland."

Czar Announces Birth of Heir.

Official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne was made in the following proclamation, issued by Emperor Nicholas, at the Peterhof Palace. The proclamation is dated July 20, Russian style, but it was not distributed until early today:

"By the grace of God, We, Emperor Nicholas the Second, Emperor and Autocrat of all Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., etc., announce to all our faithful subjects that our dear wife, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, was safely delivered of our son, Alexis."

"This joyous event is vouchsafed us and our kingdom by God as a blessing. Our prayers should be rendered to the Most High for a continuance in growth and health of this, our first-born son, who is to be our heir, and who is committed to our care by God for the perpetuation of our great office in the state."

"According to our manifesto, issued July 20, 1899, we appointed our dear brother, Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovich, as heir apparent until a son should be born to us. From the present day this title devolves upon our son, Alexis, with the calling and title to heir apparent and all rights attached thereto."

"Given at Peterhof, the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1904, and the tenth year of our reign."

"Signed with our own hand."

"NICHOLAS."

ITALY WILL COLONIZE RED SEA TERRITORY

Government Sends a Large Erythraean
to Make Plans to Populate Erythraea,
on the Border of Somaliland.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Italian government has decided upon practical steps toward colonizing the Erythraean Red Sea, which joins Somaliland in the Red Sea.

In two weeks from now a large commission of men of standing in their various colleges will sail from Italy on a tour of observation.

During their absence their board, lodging, and all other expenses will be defrayed by the state, which will also pay \$100 to each man and \$10 to his family for maintenance.

FITS KILL SMALL CHILD.

Lucetta Malvin, a ward of the Board of Children's Guardians, was taken to the Washington Asylum Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from fits. She died soon after being moved from the ambulance.

Marine Band Tonight at Chevy Chase Lake. A program of special merit has been arranged for the regular concert tonight by the United States Marine Band at Chevy Chase Lake, and if the weather is pleasant the announcement is sure to attract a large attendance. These concerts are sources of much pleasure to those who appreciate good music, and one is given every night from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. New programs are arranged for every performance.

On week nights the band furnishes music for dancing after 9, and the pavilion is the scene of much merriment until 11. The floor is kept in perfect condition, and everything else combines to contribute as much as possible to this pleasure. Bowling, shooting, rowing, the motion pictures, etc., also are in the program.

The car service is never taxed by even the largest crowds.

Mrs. Maybrick Tells Of Long Incarceration

She Thanks Friends for Their Untiring Sympathy—Neither Mental Nor Bodily Wreck.

Talks of Life in Prison.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The "Chronicle" today publishes an interview with Mrs. Maybrick, in which she gives a vivid account of her life in prison. The article follows:

"I am pictured to myself a woman shattered in intellect, haggard of features, agitated and tearful. I found a clear-witted and outspoken, mildly robust, perfectly calm and pleading looking little lady. It is true her face was drawn as with much grief and suffering, and her eyes were listless, but there was a confidence of demeanor and an entire absence of nervousness or embarrassment, and a quiet deliberation in answering questions or waving them aside as impossible, which astonished me."

A short, neatly habited figure, with movements of instinctive tact and grace that horrible years have not killed, delicate hands, good features, and above a pallid but kindly face a mass of dark hair, neatly dressed with a great bow of black velvet—this was Mrs. Maybrick.

Luster Still Bright.

The very antithesis of the mental and bodily wreck she has been painted did she present as she extended a hand of welcome and told me I was the "first unofficial gentleman she had spoken to for fifteen years."

I had passed Marie Normandy, the dragon who guards the entrance to the Barons' Roques' cottage home at Rouen, and who has faithfully kept it against the attacks of an army of would-be interviewers, and crossing the garden was met at the door by Florence Maybrick herself. Her mother was by her side, and the three of us repaired to a little apartment overlooking the barons' hollyhocks and rose trees, where her newly returned daughter has been nursing herself back to the appreciation of present day affairs.

Grateful to Friends.

"First let me ask you," she commenced, "to say how grateful I am to all the kind friends who have sent me and my mother messages and congratulations on my release. See," pointing to the letters and telegrams scattered about the room, "they have come from all over the world, from India, Africa, and the Continent, and, of course, from England and America."

"Please tell them that although I am unable to acknowledge them, I am deeply moved by them. Mr. Choate and Mr. Henry White have always been most kind to me. Mr. Choate, Mr. Henry White, Mr. Hardinge, in London, a debt I can never hope to repay."

"Some day, perhaps, I shall meet them all. Thereafter, following a caution from the baroness for prudence in what she said, 'for we must be so careful, you know, in the future, and I settled down to a talk of an hour or more about her case, her prison agonies, her future and her hopes. I inquired when she was first informed of her intended release."

Good Tidings in 1903.

"After I had been in jail a little time," she said, "I told myself it was usual in the case of a life convict who had earned good marks to have her sentence brought up for consideration after she had served fifteen years. A life sentence usually means twenty years, and three months is remitted off each year in reward for good conduct."

"In February, 1903, I was definitely informed that my case would follow the ordinary course. I made application to the home secretary that for business reasons the judge of the Supreme Court at Washington might be informed whether at the expiration of my fifteen years' term—I was convicted in 1888—I should be released. I had strong reasons for asking that the judge might be notified, and the home secretary, in reply, said that court stayed until such time as I should be permitted to appear and give evidence."

Waited Anxiously.

"How anxiously I waited for those last few months to pass you can guess, and it was on January 25 last that I left Aylesbury Jail. Not a word had been said to any other prisoner. The actual date of my going was known only to the governor, the matrons, and myself. In the company of the assistant matron, who was kind enough to take me, I walked out of the gates at 6:30 in the morning. The gatekeeper was the only person to see me go. I said no good-byes, and my departure was kept perfectly secret."

"We took the train from Aylesbury to Truro, where I was to remain at the Home of the Epiphany for the rest of my term. This was on the recommendation of the medical officers at Aylesbury, who thought it necessary for my health's sake."

Home Her Personal Choice.

"I am told some comment has been made that the home was a church one. I went there entirely of my own free will, and they were very kind to me. I left Truro, July 20."

Mrs. Maybrick refused to tell how she reached the home, but she said she was after referring to the instruction, dated February 27, 1901, from P. P. Sargent, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, to the effect that the commissioner at New York had been instructed to facilitate the landing of Mrs. Maybrick, "as she is regarded as an American citizen, with every right as such." Mrs. Maybrick continued: "In practical recognition of this, the ambassador in London provided a gentleman escort for me. We crossed over to Havre and from there went to some friends near Rouen for the night, and then to the home."

All Had Gored Well.

Up to now all had gone well. The little lady who had suffered so much brightened up during the conversation, and her fluency of speech, with now and again her smiles of wit and occasional injunctions that "That must not be put down," or "Don't say that," betrayed none of the emotion which burst forth when I asked her to tell me her impressions of the trial and about her life in prison. Her eyes filled with tears, the otherwise musical little voice was broken, and sentences came slowly.

"I have nothing to say of the trial," she said, "my mind is blank about it. I only know the terrible injustice that was done me, and please don't ask me to recall the awful scene. You know I was unconscious for a long time after my sentence, and when I did recover everything seemed to have happened such a long time before, and I was not clear about it."

"I know nothing of the new evidence which has been got together, and even if I did I am not able to discuss it. Remember, I am on a ticket of leave. Be-

sides I want to forget it. I am out of prison and have served my time, but I am not free."

Must Prove Innocence.

"Please tell everyone that I am as firm today in protesting my innocence as on the day when I was sentenced, and I am praying for the time when that innocence will be proved to the world. How long that may be I know not, but that it will be I have never ceased to believe."

"The baroness would have given vent to her feelings regarding the arrest and procedure at the assize, but her daughter gently restrained her."

"It is no good, dear, you can only do harm that way," said the daughter. "I was in two prisons," Mrs. Maybrick continued. "The first seven years at Woking and the last eight at Aylesbury. Although I had no concessions, with the exception of a very slight extension of time once or twice on my mother's visits, every one was good to me, and I formed many attachments. You can't live among people half your life without doing so, you know. I was more comfortable, perhaps at Aylesbury. Maybe I was getting numb to pain."

Like Other Prisoners.

"My duties were those laid down by the prison commissioners for female convicts, and my food, except when I was in the hospital, was the ordinary dietary. I suffered terribly from insomnia for the first nine months."

"During my probation I did sewing and knitting for the male convicts. That was under the old prison rules. Now probation is only four months. Then I worked in the kitchen—rough, hard work; then in the mess, and later until eighteen months ago, in the officers' quarters."

Forgetfulness in Books.

"By medical order I was ordered lighter employment, and I went into the library. Here I was assistant librarian and did cataloguing and entry work. I have always been fond of reading, and during the hours I was permitted to do so I got through an enormous number of books. This was between noon and half-past one and seven and eight in the evening. My light had to be out at eight."

"There are no distinctions, you know, in prison. Of course, there is a classification, but it is based on the prisoners known to be of corrupt habits are kept apart from first offenders or the intermediate class, which consists of prisoners within a year of release or whose good conduct in prison justifies their being placed in the ordinary class of prisoners. But there is no class distinction. The law there, anyhow, is the same for rich as for poor, for lady as for the ignorant, brutal criminal."

She Was "P. 29."

"I was 'P. 25' and had 'L' imprinted on my dress. The length of your sentence is always indicated on your clothes. 'L' stands for penal servitude for life. 'P' was the letter of the year of my conviction. Each year is lettered, and 'P' was the sixteenth year since the previous sentencing. This is done every twenty years."

"The '29' meant that I was the twenty-ninth convict of my year, 1889. The number of visits allowed and the letters were to be sent and received very according to the stage you are in. In the fourth stage a visit is allowed every two months and a letter once a week. In the fifth stage a visit is allowed every month and a letter once a week. A properly accredited lawyer can see a prisoner at any time, and I was allowed to see my mother and father."

"In February, 1903, I was definitely informed that my case would follow the ordinary course. I made application to the home secretary that for business reasons the judge of the Supreme Court at Washington might be informed whether at the expiration of my fifteen years' term—I was convicted in 1888—I should be released. I had strong reasons for asking that the judge might be notified, and the home secretary, in reply, said that court stayed until such time as I should be permitted to appear and give evidence."

Never Alone.

"Of course the wardress was always present at our interviews and we were never allowed to get into contact with one another," Mrs. Maybrick went on. "It is one of the terrible punishments."

Italian Art "Thieves" Really Buyers' Agents

Story That Morgan's Cope Was Stolen From
a Monastery Leads to Discovery of Shrewd
Evasion of the Law.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The story that J. Pierpont Morgan's cope, a very fine piece of medieval workmanship, now exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, was really stolen from the monastery at Ancona, Italy, has brought to light a curious industry.

Whatever may be the facts as to the cope, it is well known that so-called robbers often supply a method for evading the Italian law against exportation of works of art. Under this law no work of art of any value may be sent out of Italy.

When a rich American buyer appears the owner must resist a very serious temptation. To smuggle the article out of the country is difficult and dangerous, and may get him into serious trouble. He may, however, allow some one to steal it, and so evade all responsibility.

The thief finds a window left conveniently open, and he tells or whatever the story may be, and soon has it over the frontier.

Not long after the original owner will receive a check from the alleged thief, who claims to be a conscience-stricken to return the picture. Of course the Italian government can do nothing, as the action of the affair is almost impossible.

The Bieber-Kaufman Co., 901-909 8th St. S. E.

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Selling Men's, Boys', and
Children's Suits at
One-half Former Prices!

This week we include our Outing Coat and Pants.

If you don't attend this sale you are money out.

\$10.00 Men's Full Suits; also Outing Coat and Pants..... \$5.00

\$12.50 Men's Full Suits; also Outing Coat and Pants..... \$6.25

\$15.00 Men's Full Suits; also Outing Coat and Pants..... \$7.50

\$17.50 Men's Full Suits—Fine Imported Worsteds..... \$8.75

\$20.00 Men's Full Suits—Fine Imported Worsteds..... \$10.00

ALTERATIONS AT COST.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S MESSAGE.

"To you all I give my heartfelt thanks for your noble fight on behalf of an innocent and defenseless woman. I earnestly pray the day is not far distant when the proof of the wrong that has been done to me may be granted."

"August 12, 1904."

of the regime, this rule which forbids a prisoner to touch the lips or even the hands of the dear ones who come to see her. I suppose it is a necessary one. In the case of a lawyer the wardress is placed in sight but out of hearing of her visits. I have had many visits. For the most part they are poor, many are friendless and only a small number seem to be able to bear the expense of railway fares. Besides the regular board of visitors and the directors I saw Lord Russell many times. Lord Rothschild and two of the home secretaries, Mr. Asquith and Sir Matthew White Ridley, on their way past my cell. They used to call in and look at my books and talk to me."

Grateful to Lord Russell.

"Lord Russell was a splendid man. How glad I am I was able to thank him for his efforts for me before he died! The last time I saw him he stayed talking with me in my cell for nearly half an hour. When he was leaving he took me by the hands and said: 'Be brave, be strong, I believe you to be an innocent woman and I have done and shall continue to do all I can for you.' Wasn't it generous of him? I believe he did more to sustain me than any other."

"You know we hear news in prison, and I was terribly distressed when I was told his death. I felt that my greatest companion was gone."

"It was interesting to hear the kind of news which travels fastest through jails. The first place seemed to be taken by information affecting royalty. Next came the British army's successes or reverses in South Africa, and then the notifications and history of new arrivals. The channels through which it came varied."

Death of the Queen.

"The lowering of the 'prison flag,' said Mrs. Maybrick, 'told us of the death of the Queen, although we had heard she was sinking several days before. When the King was dangerously ill it was talked of among the officers and prisoners, who through me asked that special prayers might be said in the chapel. We put out banners when Mafeking was relieved and when peace was signed with the Boers."

"Coronation and jubilee days were the only occasions I remember when we had any relaxation of prison rules, and then there was much disappointment. They gave us extra meat and plum pudding on the day of the coronation, and on our sentences, as we had hoped for. This was granted in India to the English prisoners."

"Most of the news is brought in by prisoners and it soon gets round. I remember hearing of the death of the Duke's case. I don't think I altogether shared the indignation over her. It was more due to her health than to people like this."

"It is extraordinary how the mind is affected by the condition of the body, and when they are ill there is no accounting for the peculiar things some women do."

"One of the convicts at Aylesbury, when I left, was a woman whom I believe to be the Swami. She had been in the hospital almost all her life. She came in prison, and is dying, it is said, in the hospital."

"News gets distributed. The discipline as to talking is in abeyance, and, indeed, many never stop women's tongues, can you see?"

"We talked of the difficult lot of officials and their own dark and uneventful lives, and this led to the point which I had been trying to bring Mrs. Maybrick to. 'Have you read Lord William Nevill's book on his experiences?' was her answer to my question. I had not."

"He tells truly of the agony of a person who is held in constant association with the baser kind of men, but he was a man, and I never heard that he complained of the injustice of his punishment."

Her Reason Tattered.

"I was a woman, and an innocent woman. How can I tell you of the horror of it all! For the first part of my sentence I was too stunned to do more than bear my burden as one in a dream. Then, when it all dawned on me, I feared my reason would break under the strain, but it did not. At this space of time I can give you little idea of the torture of those first five years. But my mother has been showing her sympathy of my early letters to her, and they bring back to me the sensations of the first frightful months. I wonder now that I lived through it all."

"At first I had a long illness. My recovery was slow and the hospital, as I was discharged from my letters and visits were shorter. When I was at work outside and could earn more marks, it was only for my mother's sake that I tried to live at all. I had such a long time for thought and hope twenty minutes' visit allowance was so very little. I had done often come into my mind and the terrible way in which I was being made to expiate it. During those long years I learned many lessons I needed, perhaps, to have learned during my earlier life."

"While waiting and striving for brighter days, my mother, I felt, was living on memory. For I am sure that if she had not been for the thought that her efforts would be to help me to liberty, she would have died. I was a broken woman, and gazed on prison walls until I knew beauty and freedom only by remembrance and regret, but I was innocent of the crime for which I was being punished. I was a convict indeed, but thank God, I was not a criminal."

"To endure, I used to tell myself, but I could not think what His plans and purposes were. I tried to believe that they were good, though I could not see how eternally itself could make up for my sufferings. 'God must,' I repeated, 'or I would not allow it. Maybe my suffering was intended to work out some great good to others by ways I should never know until I saw with the clear eyes of another world. Still, the eternal conditions of life acted on my body and mind, and I scarcely knew how to bear them.'

"What wonder then that, suffered from everything that makes human life worth living, spirit, courage, and mental power which once were mine, leaving my confidence was shaken and seemed gone and my hope almost paralyzed as if I were standing at the open grave of my youth?"

Coming to This Country.

It was a relief to get Mrs. Maybrick, now fearful and depressed, to speak of the future.

"I shall go to America," she said, "to give testimony in a lawsuit which concerns some of my mother's and my own lands. Half an hour before the verdict was given at Liverpool I was told to sign a certain document by my then solicitor, and I did so. Afterward I found I had unknowingly signed away my property away, and I am claiming it again. This action will settle the question of my right to the lands. Nearly a million dollars is in dispute."

"I shall feel safer when I set to America, and I understand the feeling. I think once in New York I shall stay with friends until the law case is settled."

"And then what?" I asked.

"I cannot quite say," came the faltering reply. "I can only hope. I hope I may be permitted to get some little compensation in the life to come for the life that has been wasted. I want change of scene. I want to forget and I want to forgive. I have many kind-hearted friends, and I should like to spend some time with them. Then I shall travel."

"Shall I change my name? I don't know. I am afraid I shall have little peace while I hold that of Maybrick, but why should it be so? Let me die out of memory."

"I have suffered enough. God knows! Make the rest of my days as easy as you can."

"There was one more question before I left. What of the children—would there be a reconciliation?"

"It is too early to say," were Mrs. Maybrick's parting words as I left her standing in the doorway with her gray-haired mother. "There are so many things to be considered before that can be decided."

NIXON WILL BUILD CZAR'S NEW SHIPS

Closes Contract for Large
Black Sea Vessels.

WILL WORK AT SEBASTOPOL

Construction to Begin Next Winter, and
American Will Personally Super-
vise the Processes.



ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—Lewis Nixon, of New York, has closed a large contract with the department of mercantile marine for building ships for the Black Sea. They will be constructed in the yards at Sebastopol.

The work of construction will begin next winter. Mr. Nixon will personally supervise the building of the ships.

GERMAN TOOL MAKERS FEAR UNITED STATES

Their Association Asks Government to
Prevent Imports of American
Manufactured Articles.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Association of German Tool Manufacturers has urged the imperial government to prevent the further inroads of American manufacturers upon their special branches.

It is claimed that in the first quarter of the year the import of tools had increased from 245 tons to 256 tons, and that in the second quarter the increase threatens to become even larger.

Special emphasis is laid on the fact that the United States Government levies a tax of 45 per cent on German machinery against the German tax of 5 per cent.

SHODDY MILLS BURNED.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Fire has destroyed the McCauley Shoddy Mills, and the plant of the Consumers' Shoddy Company, causing a loss of \$25,000.

LANSBURGH & BRO. LANSBURGH & BRO.

Wash Skirts, 90c
The \$1.68 to \$3.98 Grades...

132 Wash Skirts, in walking and dress lengths, of White Lawn and Polka Dot Duck; some trimmed; some plain.

Colored Glace Taffeta

Seasonable Under Price
50 pieces Colored Glace Taffeta, our first autumn shipment, that we obtained at most favorable prices. These are in the leading color combinations, about 50 in all. A most favorable chance to obtain the material for that shirt waist suit to be worn now and in the fall. While these 50 pieces last you have the privilege to choose 59c from regular 85c grades for.....

Men's 50c Otis Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 39c.

98c For Summer Wrap- pers of Lawn and Percalé. \$1.68 and \$1.98.

Sizes 24, 40, 42, and 44; an odd lot. They are stylishly trimmed over shoulder, neck, and sleeve; wide skirt, with full deep flounce.

Gingham Petticoats, 49c.

Of good quality striped gingham; full umbrella style, finished with deep double flounce; lengths, 40 and 42.

immediate use while on your vacation, or wise provision for fall, a

Tan Covert Cloth Jacket at Half

Is the best investment that you can possibly make. They are last spring and early summer styles, all satin or all taffeta lined, but having looked the newest autumn styles over, we found very little difference, if any; so that if you invest in one of these jackets you will not only save half, but will be safe as regards style for fall and winter wear. All sizes, 32 to 44.

The \$5.00 Jackets, The \$7.50 Jackets, The \$10.00 Jackets,

\$2.50 \$3.75 \$5.00

The \$12.50 Jackets, The \$15.00 Jackets, The \$17.50 Jackets,

\$6.25 \$7.50 \$8.75

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